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(71)Applicant: ASAHI OPTICAL CO LTD

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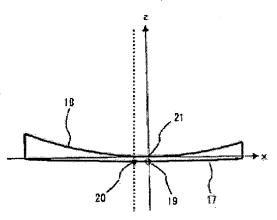
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(72)Inventor: SHIRAYANAGI MORIYASU

# (54) ASPHERIC OPHTHALMIC LENS AND WORKING METHOD FOR THE SAME

## (57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an aspheric ophthalmic lens for which a lens to be worked of a small outer diameter size can be used even when the size of a frame is large and which is good in optical performance. SOLUTION: The aspheric ophthalmic lens is an eccentric aspheric lens. Its outside surface 17 is a spherical surface and the inside surface 18 after working is a rotationally symmetric aspheric surface. The rotationally symmetric axis which is the symmetric axis of the aspheric surface defining the inside surface 18 after working is defined as a z-axis. A reference point 19 for insertion into a frame which aligns the lens to the user's pupil in mounting the lens to the frame is decentered with respect to an outer diameter center 20 and is positioned on the z-axis which is the symmetric axis.



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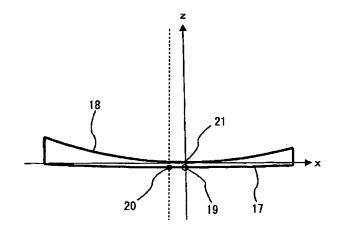
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(21)出願番号	特願2000-317238(P2000-317238)	(71) 出願人 000000527	
(22)出願日	平成12年10月17日(2000.10.17)	旭光学工業株式会社 東京都板橋区前野町	
			2丁目36番9号 旭光
		学工業株式会社内	
		(74)代理人 100098235	
	•	弁理士 金井 英幸	
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# (54) 【発明の名称】 非球面眼鏡レンズ、およびその加工方法

# (57)【要約】

【課題】 フレームのサイズが大きい場合等にも外径サイズの小さな被加工レンズを用いることができ、光学性能が良好な非球面眼鏡レンズを提供すること。

【解決手段】 非球面眼鏡レンズは、偏心非球面レンズである。外面17は球面、加工後の内面18は回転対称非球面である。ここで、加工後の内面18を規定する非球面の対称軸である回転対称軸をz軸とする。フレームへの取付時に使用者の瞳位置に一致させる枠入れ基準点19は、外径中心20に対して偏心しており、かつ、対称軸であるz軸上に位置している。



# 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 外面、内面の一対の屈折面を有し、少なくとも一方の屈折面が非球面である外周がほぼ円形の視力補正用単焦点非球面眼鏡レンズにおいて、

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眼鏡フレームへの取付時に使用者の瞳位置に一致させる 枠入れ基準点が、外径中心に対して偏心していることを 特徴とする非球面眼鏡レンズ。

【請求項2】 前記外面が球面、前記内面が非球面であることを特徴とする請求項1に記載の非球面眼鏡レンズ。

【請求項3】 前記内面が回転対称非球面であり、該非球面の回転対称軸が枠入れ基準点を通ることを特徴とする請求項2に記載の非球面眼鏡レンズ。

【請求項4】 前記内面が互いに直交する2つの平面に 関して面対称であり、前記2つの平面の交線が枠入れ基 準点を通ることを特徴とする請求項2に記載の非球面眼 鏡レンズ。

【請求項5】 外面が予め加工された半完成の被加工レンズの内面を数値制御加工装置により切削または研削することにより請求項1に記載の非球面眼鏡レンズを加工 20 する加工方法において、

前記加工装置の機械座標に対して前記外面を傾けない状態で前記被加工レンズを前記数値制御加工装置に取り付けて加工することを特徴とする非球面眼鏡レンズの加工方法。

【請求項6】 ほぼ前記外径中心を通る軸周りに前記被加工レンズを回転させつつ前記内面を加工することを特徴とする請求項5に記載の非球面眼鏡レンズの加工方法。

【請求項7】 ある座標系において規定される内面の形 30 状を、前記機械座標に座標変換して前記数値制御加工装置の数値制御データを作成する段階を含むことを特徴とする請求項5または6に記載の非球面眼鏡レンズの加工方法。

## 【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、緑摺り加工前の視力補正用の単焦点の非球面眼鏡レンズ、およびその加工方法に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】眼鏡レンズは、使用者毎に異なる仕様に基づいて受注生産される。また、受注から納品までの時間を短縮するため、一般には外面のみが加工された半完成の被加工レンズ(セミ品、セミフィニッシュレンズ)をストックしておき、仕様に基づいて内面を加工して縁摺り加工前レンズとした後、フレームの形状に合わせて縁摺り加工して縁摺り加工方レンズを得るようにしている。

【0003】眼鏡レンズには、フレームへの取付時に使用者の瞳位置に一致させる枠入れ基準点が設定される。

斜位(目を休めた状態の時に視線がずれる症状)の矯正用のプリズム処方がない場合には、枠入れ基準点は光学中心(プリズム屈折力が0の点)に一致する。また、プリズム処方が含まれる場合には、光学中心ではなく、プリズム屈折力測定基準点(処方されたプリズム屈折力が得られる点)が枠入れ基準点に一致する。

【0004】被加工レンズ1は、図7に示すように外周 形状が円形である。一般的には加工の容易さから外径中 心2が枠入れ基準点3に一致するように内面が加工さ 10 れ、図8に示すようにフレーム形状に合わせて縁摺り加 工されて縁摺り加工済レンズ4となる。外径中心に一致 する枠入れ基準点3は、フレームへの取付時の使用者の 瞳位置5に一致している。

【0005】ただし、フレームのサイズが大きい場合や、使用者の瞳孔間隔が短い場合等には、枠入れ基準点3が縁摺り加工済レンズ4の中心から大きくずれ、上記のように枠入れ基準点3を外径中心2に一致させようとすると、図9に示すように縁摺り加工済レンズ4の予定形状が被加工レンズ1の外周から外側に突出して加工できない可能性がある。

【0006】そこで、球面レンズにおいては、従来から図10に示すように枠入れ基準点3を外径中心2に対して偏心させて加工(偏心加工)することにより、枠入れ基準点3が縁摺り加工済レンズ4の中心からずれている場合にも所定の被加工レンズ1の範囲内に収めるようにしている。

【0007】偏心加工は、切削または研削加工する時に、例えば図11に示すように加工装置のブロッキング治具6に被加工レンズ1を取り付け、ブロッキング治具6と図示せぬ回転部材との間に楔型のプリズムスペーサー10を挟むことにより加工装置の回転軸7に対して被加工レンズ1の外面1aを傾けたり、図12に示すように被加工レンズ1の外径中心2を回転軸7に対して偏心させた状態でブロッキング治具6に取り付けることにより行われる。

【0008】偏心加工された緑摺り加工済レンズ4の内面4bは、図11,12中に破線で示すとおりであり、枠入れ基準点3は外径中心2に対して偏心する。内面、外面が共に球面である球面レンズの場合には、偏心加工により得られた偏心レンズの光学的性能は、偏心していないレンズに等しい。

【0009】一方、図13に示すように、従来の非球面レンズの被加工レンズ11は、外面11aが予め加工された回転対称な非球面であり、内面11bを球面またはトーリック面に加工して縁摺り加工前レンズを得る。被加工レンズ11の外面11aは、非球面の回転対称軸12が外径中心13に一致するよう設定されている。型数を制限し、コストを抑える為には、非球面中心と外径中心とを一致させざるを得なかった。

[0010]

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【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、上述したような従来の外面非球面の被加工レンズは、回転対称軸が光学中心に一致する枠入れ基準点を通るようなレイアウトで使用された際に良好な光学性能が得られるよう設計されているため、偏心加工して回転対称軸が枠入れ基準点から偏心するようなレイアウトで使用すると、光学性能が著しく劣化する。

【0011】すなわち、従来の外面非球面の被加工レンズ11を球面レンズの場合と同様に偏心加工して図14に示すような縁摺り加工前レンズ14を得ると、光学中心に一致する枠入れ基準点15が、外径中心13を通る回転対称軸12に対して偏心するため、光学的性能が著しく低下する。図15および図16は、枠入れ基準点11が回転軸12に一致する外面非球面レンズの視角50度内の平均屈折力誤差、非点収差を示すグラフである。これに対して、図17および図18は、図14のように枠入れ基準点15が回転対称軸12に対して偏心した場合の同様のグラフである。これらのグラフを見比べると、偏心加工した場合には収差の発生が大きく、偏心加工が事実上不可能であることがわかる。

【0012】したがって、従来はフレームのサイズが大きい場合等には非球面レンズを用いることができず、あるいは偏心加工せずに上記の要望に対応するために外径サイズの大きな被加工レンズを用意しなければならないという問題がある。

【0013】本発明は、上述した従来技術の問題点に鑑みてなされたものであり、フレームのサイズが大きい場合等にも外径サイズの小さな被加工レンズを用いることができ、かつ、光学性能を良好に保つことができる非球面眼鏡レンズ、およびその加工方法を提供することを目 30的とする。

#### [0014]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明にかかる非球面眼鏡レンズは、上記の目的を達成させるため、枠入れ基準点を、外径中心に対して偏心させたことを特徴とする。枠入れ基準点は、フレームへの取付時に使用者の瞳位置に一致させる点であり、プリズム処方がない場合には光学中心、プリズム処方がある場合にはプリズム屈折力測定基準点に一致する。

【0015】上記の構成によれば、枠入れ基準点を外径中心に対して偏心させることによりフレームのサイズが大きい場合等にも外径サイズの小さな被加工レンズを用いることができる。なお、外面が予め加工された半完成の被加工レンズを用いる場合には、外面を球面とし、内面を処方に応じて非球面加工することが上記の形状を実現する上では望ましい。

【0016】非球面は、乱視矯正のための円柱屈折力処方がない場合には回転対称面とし、円柱屈折力処方がある場合には互いに直交する2つの平面に関してそれぞれ面対称面とする。対称軸は、回転対称面の場合には回転 50

対称軸、面対称面の場合には2つの平面の交線をいうものとする。非球面が対称軸を持つ場合には、枠入れ基準点を対称軸上に位置させることが光学性能を維持する上で望ましい。

【0017】また、本発明の非球面眼鏡レンズの加工方法は、外面が予め加工された半完成の被加工レンズの内面を数値制御加工装置により切削または研削して枠入れ基準点が外径中心に対して偏心した非球面眼鏡レンズを得る方法であって、加工装置の機械座標に対して外面を傾けない状態で被加工レンズを数値制御加工装置に取り付けて加工することを特徴とする。

【0018】上記の方法によれば、加工担当者は通常の偏心がない眼鏡レンズを加工する場合と同様に被加工レンズを数値制御加工装置に取り付ければよいため、加工現場での混乱を防ぐことができる。また、旋盤型の加工装置を用いる場合には、被加工レンズの外径中心を通る軸周りに回転させつつ加工すると、回転トルクが安定して望ましい。なお、外面を傾きのない状態で加工装置に取り付けるため、偏心加工をするためには内面の形状を機械座標に対して傾ける必要がある。そこで、枠入れ基準点を基準に規定される内面の形状を、機械座標に座標変換して数値制御加工装置の数値制御データを作成する段階を含むことが望ましい。

#### [0019]

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明にかかる非球面眼鏡レンズ、およびその加工方法の実施形態を説明する。図1,図2は、第1の実施形態にかかる非球面眼鏡レンズを示し、図1は被加工レンズ1の平面図、図2は内面加工後の縁摺り加工前レンズの断面図である。

【0020】第1の実施形態の非球面眼鏡レンズは、プリズム処方、円柱屈折力処方のない球面屈折カー4.00[Diopter]の偏心非球面レンズである。素材の屈折率は1.67、外径はφ70[mm]、中心厚は1.1[mm]、外面17は曲率半径742.2[mm]の球面、加工後の内面18は回転対称非球面である。ここで、加工後の内面18を規定する非球面の対称軸である回転対称軸を2軸、内面18の頂点21に接し2軸に垂直な面内で互いに直交する水平方向の軸をx軸、垂直方向の軸をy軸とする。

【0021】枠入れ基準点19は、図1に示すように外径中心20に対して偏心しており、かつ、図2に示すように対称軸であるz軸上に位置している。枠入れ基準点190外径中心20に対する偏心量は、鼻側(x方向)に3.6[nm]、上側(y方向)に3.1[nm]、距離として4.75[nm]である。

【0022】内面18は、頂点21からの高さhの点におけるx-y平面からのサグ量をz、頂点21における近軸曲率半径をR、曲率(1/R)をC、円錐係数を $\kappa$ 、非球面係数をAjとして、以下の式で表される非球面である。

 $h = \sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)}$ 

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 $z = C \cdot h^{2} / [1 + \sqrt{[1 - (\kappa + 1) \cdot C^{2} \cdot h^{2}]}] + \sum_{i} A_{i}$ 

第1の実施形態における近軸曲率半径R、および円錐係数 $\kappa$ 、非球面係数Aj(この例ではj=4,6,8,10)の値を以下の表1に示す。

[0023]

#### 【表1】

R 742.200[mm]

κ 0.000

A 4  $-5.185 \times 10^{-7}$ 

A 6  $2.307 \times 10^{-10}$ 

A8  $-8.384 \times 10^{-14}$ 

A 10  $1.590 \times 10^{-17}$ 

【0024】第1の実施形態の非球面眼鏡レンズは、球面である外面を予め加工した半完成の被加工レンズ1を複数種類用意しておき、その中から処方に適した被加工レンズ1を選んで内面を数値制御加工装置により切削または研削することにより形成される。内面を加工する際には、図3に示すように被加工レンズ1を数値制御加工\*

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} T_{11} & T_{12} \\ T_{21} & T_{22} \\ T_{31} & T_{32} \end{bmatrix}$$

[0028]

### 【表2】

 $\Delta X$  3.595  $\Delta Y$  3.095  $\Delta Z$  5.238

【0029】実際の加工に際しては、図4に示すように、加工目標となる内面18上の点26から、その点における面法線方向に加工工具27の刃先の半径分だけシフトした点28の群からなる仮想面29に沿って加工工具27の中心を移動するように加工装置を数値制御する。これにより所望の非球面形状の内面18を得ること 40ができる。

【0030】変換された機械座標系X-Y-Zにおいて、内面180形状を表す関数をZ(X,Y)とすると、面法線ベクトル(Ex,Ey,Ez)の各要素は以下の式で表される。

 $Ez = 1 / \sqrt{[1 + (\partial Z/\partial X)^{2} + (\partial Z/\partial Y)^{2}]}$ 

 $Ex = -(\partial Z/\partial X) \cdot Ez$ 

 $E_y = -(\partial Z/\partial Y) \cdot E_z$ 

また、加工工具27の刃先半径をRtとすると、加工工具の中心座標(Xt,Yt,Zt)の各要素は以下の式で表さ

\*装置のブロッキング治具24に取り付け、ブロッキング 治具24を回転させつつバイト、またはエンドミル等の 加工工具で内面を切削する。

【0025】ここで、ブロッキング治具24の回転軸を Z軸、この Z軸に対して垂直なブロッキング治具24の 当て付け面25内で、互いに直交する X軸、 Y軸を有する加工装置の機械座標系 X-Y-Zを定義する。被加工レンズ1は、機械座標系 X-Y-Zに対して外面17を傾けない状態で、かつ、外径中心20を回転軸である Z軸に 10 一致させた状態でブロッキング治具24に取り付けられる。

【0026】したがって、内面18を規定する座標系x-y-zは、機械座標系X-Y-Zに対して傾くこととなる。そして、座標系x-y-zで表される内面18の形状は、以下の式で表される座標変換をすることにより、機械座標系X-Y-Zで表すことができる。第1の実施形態の座標変換行列の値を以下の表2に示す。

[0027]

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ T_{13} \\ T_{23} \\ T_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta X \\ \Delta Y \\ \Delta Z \end{bmatrix}$$

れる。

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 $Xt = X + Rt \cdot Ex$ 

 $Y t = Y + R t \cdot E y$ 

 $Zt = Z + Rt \cdot Ez$ 

【0031】図3に示したように、被加工レンズ1をブロッキング治具24に対して同心で傾けずに取り付けるため、取付作業が容易であり、製造ラインを自動化するのに適している。また、回転トルクが一定となるため、従来の偏心加工と比較すると被加工レンズが安定し、より高精度の非球面を形成することができる。数値制御工装置で切削または研削加工された内面18は、その後、通常用いられる倣い研磨により、鏡面に仕上げられ、図1に破線で示されるようにフレームの形状に合わせて縁摺り加工され、縁摺り加工済レンズ4となる。【0032】図5,図6は、第2の実施形態にかかる非球面眼鏡レンズを示し、図5は被加工レンズ1の平面図、図6は内面加工後の縁摺り加工前レンズの断面図である。

【0033】第2の実施形態の非球面眼鏡レンズは、プリズム処方のない球面屈折力+2.00[Diopter]、円柱屈折力+2[Diopter]、乱視軸方向90[°]の偏心非球面レンズである。素材の屈折率は1.67、外径はφ65[mm]、中心厚は4.3[mm]、外面30は曲率半径143.6[mm]の球面、加工後の内面31は非回転対称な二次元多項式非50球面である。内面31を定義するため、第1の実施形態

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と同様に内面31の頂点34を原点とする座標系x-yzを定義する。なお、内面31は、円柱屈折力処方を有 するため、互いに直交する2つの平面に関して面対称で ある。そこで、対称軸である z 軸は、これらの2つの平 面の交線として定義される。

【0034】枠入れ基準点32は、図5に示すように外 径中心33に対して偏心しており、かつ、図6に示すよ うに対称軸である z 軸上に位置している。枠入れ基準点 32の外径中心33に対する偏心量は、鼻側(x方向)に 3.0[mm] である。

【0035】内面31は、頂点34を原点とする座標点 (x, y)における x-y 平面からのサグ量 z が、非球面 \*

【0038】第2の実施形態の非球面眼鏡レンズも、第 20 1の実施形態と同様に、球面である外面を予め加工した 半完成の被加工レンズ1をブロッキング治具に取り付 け、内面31を数値制御加工装置により切削または研削 することにより形成される。図3の例と同様にブロッキ ング治具の当て付け面の中心を原点として機械座標系X -Y-Zを定義したとき、枠入れ基準点32を通り、内面 に接する座標系 x-y-zで表される第2の実施形態の内 面31の形状は、表4に示される座標変換行列の値を用 いて前述の式で変換することにより、機械座標系 X-Y-2で表される。

#### [0039]

#### 【表4】

Tij	j=1	j=2	j=3
i=1	0.99978	0.00000	0.02089
i=2	0.00000	1.00000	0.00000
i=3	-0.02089	0.00000	0.99978
ΔΧ	2.910		
ΔΥ	0.000		
ΔΖ	11.362		

【0040】実際の加工に際しては、第1の実施形態に おけるのと同様、加工目標となる内面31より加工工具 の刃先の半径分シフトした仮想面に沿って加工工具の中 心を移動させるよう加工装置を数値制御する。

#### [0041]

【発明の効果】以上説明したように、本発明によれば、 偏心加工によっても光学性能が劣化しない非球面眼鏡レ ンズを提供することができる。したがって、フレームの サイズが大きい場合等にも比較的小さな径の被加工レン ズを用意すれば足りる。また、外面を予め加工された球 面、内面を処方に応じて加工する非球面とすることによ 50

\*係数をBijとして、以下の式で表される非回転対称非球 面であり、x-z平面およびy-z平面について面対称で ある。第2の実施形態における非球面係数Bij(この例 ではi=2,4,6,8;j=0,2,4,6,8)の値を以下の表3に示す。

[0036]

【数2】

$$z = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} B_{ij} \cdot x^{i} \cdot y^{j}$$

[0037] 10 【表3】

り、予め用意する被加工レンズは球面加工のみで足りる ため、被加工レンズの製造、管理が容易である。

【0042】さらに、加工の際には加工装置の機械座標 に対して外面を傾けずに取り付けるようにすれば、プリ ズムスペーサーを使用してブロッキング治具を傾けた り、偏心ブロッキングの必要がなく、ブロッキング作業 が簡単になり、加工も安定し、精度の良い非球面が得ら れ、製造ラインの自動化がしやすくなる。

#### 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】 第1の実施形態の被加工レンズの平面図。

【図2】 30 第1の実施形態の内面加工後の縁摺り加工前 レンズの断面図。

【図3】 ブロッキング治具に取り付けられた第1の実 施形態の縁摺り加工前レンズの断面図。

【図4】 第1の実施形態の被加工面に対する加工工具 の軌跡を示す説明図。

【図5】 第2の実施形態の被加工レンズの平面図。

【図6】 第2の実施形態の縁摺り加工前レンズの断面 図。

【図7】 枠入れ基準点が外径中心に一致する従来の被 加工レンズの平面図。

【図8】 図7の縁摺り加工前レンズを縁摺り加工した 状態を示す平面図。

【図9】 縁摺り加工済レンズが被加工レンズの外周か ら突出する例を示す平面図。

【図10】 偏心加工した従来の眼鏡レンズの平面図。

【図11】 プリズムスペーサーを用いた被加工レンズ のブロッキング治具への取り付け例を示す説明図。

【図12】 被加工レンズを偏心させてブロッキング治 具に取り付けた例を示す説明図。

【図13】 従来の非球面レンズの被加工レンズを示す

### 断面図。

【図14】 図13の非球面レンズを球面レンズと同様の図11または図12で示す方法で偏心加工した場合の断面図。

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【図15】 枠入れ基準点が回転軸に一致する外面非球面レンズの平均屈折力誤差示すグラフ。

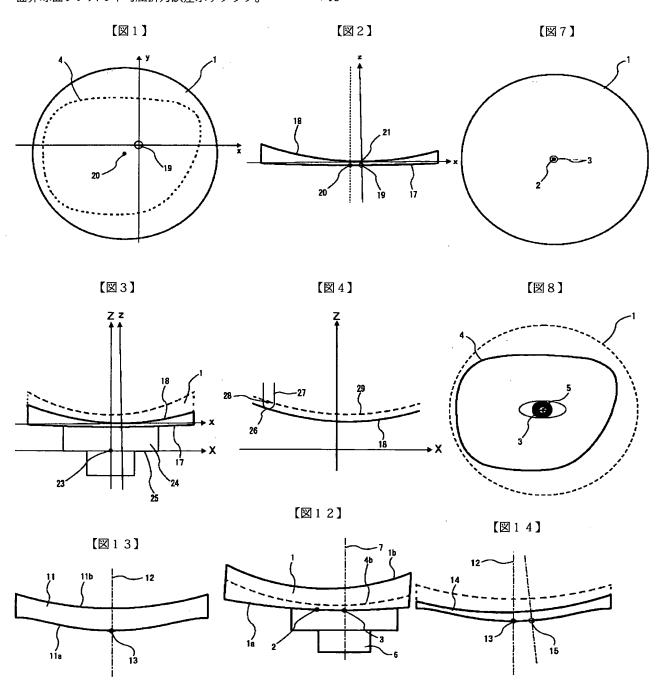
【図16】 枠入れ基準点が回転軸に一致する外面非球面レンズの非点収差を示すグラフ。

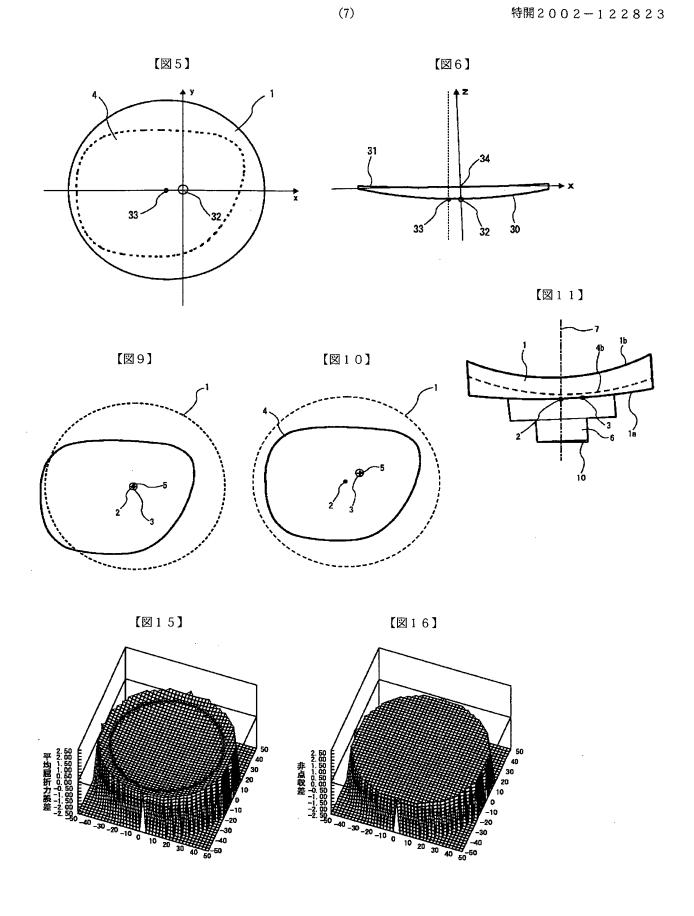
【図17】 枠入れ基準点が回転軸に対して偏心した外面非球面レンズの平均屈折力誤差示すグラフ。 \*10

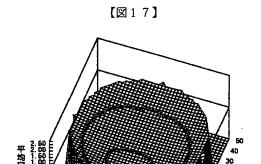
\*【図18】 枠入れ基準点が回転軸に対して偏心した外面非球面レンズの非点収差を示すグラフ。

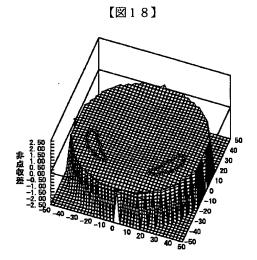
## 【符号の説明】

- 1 被加工レンズ
- 4 縁摺り加工済レンズ
- 17,30 外面
- 18,31 内面
- 19,32 枠入れ基準点
- 20,33 外径中心









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#### **CLAIMS**

## [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]In a single focus aspheric spectacle lens for eyesight amendment in which a periphery in which it has an outside surface and a refracting interface of a couple of an inner surface, and at least one refracting interface is an aspheric surface is almost circular, An aspheric spectacle lens, wherein a \*\*\*\*\* reference point coincided with a user's pupil posion at the time of attachment to a spectacle frame is carrying out eccentricity to an outside diameter center.

[Claim 2] The aspheric spectacle lens according to claim 1, wherein said outside surface is a surface of a sphere and said inner surface is an aspheric surface.

[Claim 3]The aspheric spectacle lens according to claim 2 which said inner surface is a symmetryof-revolution aspheric surface, and is characterized by a symmetry axis of rotation inversion of this aspheric surface passing along a \*\*\*\*\* reference point.

[Claim 4]The aspheric spectacle lens according to claim 2 which is plane symmetry and is characterized by a nodal line of said two flat surfaces passing along a \*\*\*\*\* reference point about two flat surfaces where said inner surface intersects perpendicularly mutually.

[Claim 5] In a processing method which processes the aspheric spectacle lens according to claim 1 when an outside surface cuts or grinds an inner surface of a machining lens of half-completion processed beforehand with a numeric control machining device, A processing method of an aspheric spectacle lens attaching said machining lens to said numeric control machining device, and processing it in the state where said outside surface is not leaned to mechanical coordinates of said processing device.

[Claim 6]A processing method of the aspheric spectacle lens according to claim 5 processing said inner surface rotating said machining lens to a circumference of an axis which passes along said outside diameter center mostly.

[Claim 7]A processing method of the aspheric spectacle lens according to claim 5 or 6 including a stage which transforms shape of an inner surface specified in a certain coordinate system to said mechanical coordinates, and creates numerical control data of said numeric control machining device.

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#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to an aspheric spectacle lens of the single focus for the eyesight amendment before \*\*\*\*\* processing, and a processing method for the same. [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]Based on different specification for every user, job order production of the spectacle lens is carried out. the machining lens (a semi article.) of half-completion into which only the outside surface was generally processed in order to shorten the time from an order received to delivery of goods The semifinish lens is stocked, and after processing an inner surface based on specification and considering it as the lens before \*\*\*\*\*\* processing, according to the shape of a frame, he carries out \*\*\*\*\*\* processing, and is trying to obtain the lens processed [\*\*\*\*\*\*].

[0003] The \*\*\*\*\* reference point coincided with a user's pupil posion at the time of the attachment to a frame is set to a spectacle lens. When there is no prism formula for reform of the phoria (condition from which a look shifts in the state where eyes were rested), a \*\*\*\*\* reference point is in agreement with an optical center (prism power is a point of 0). When a prism formula is included, not an optical center but a prism power metrics point (point that the prescribed prism power is obtained) is in agreement with a \*\*\*\*\* reference point.

[0004] The machining lens 1 has circular peripheral shape, as shown in drawing 7. An inner surface is processed so that the outside diameter center 2 may generally be in agreement with the \*\*\*\*\* reference point 3 from the ease of processing, and as shown in drawing 8, \*\*\*\*\*\* processing is carried out according to frame shape, and it becomes the lens 4 processed [ \*\*\*\*\*\* ]. The \*\*\*\*\* reference point 3 which is in agreement with an outside diameter center is in agreement with the pupil posion 5 of the user at the time of the attachment to a frame.

[0005] However, when the size of a frame is large, or when a user's interocular distance is short. If the \*\*\*\*\* reference point 3 tends to shift from the center of the lens 4 processed [ \*\*\*\*\*\* ] greatly and it is going to coincide the \*\*\*\*\* reference point 3 with the outside diameter center 2 as mentioned above, as shown in drawing 9, from the periphery of the machining lens 1, schedule shape of the lens 4 processed [ \*\*\*\*\*\* ] may be unable to project, and may be unable to process it outside.

[0006] Then, as shown in drawing 10 from the former, also when the \*\*\*\*\*\* reference point 3 has shifted from the center of the lens 4 processed [ \*\*\*\*\*\* ] by processing it by carrying out eccentricity of the \*\*\*\*\*\* reference point 3 to the outside diameter center 2 (eccentric machining), he is trying to store within the limits of the predetermined machining lens 1 in a spherical lens. [0007] Cutting or when carrying out a grinding process, eccentric machining attaches the machining lens 1 to the blocking jig 6 of a processing device, as shown, for example in drawing 11, Lean the outside surface 1a of the machining lens 1 to the axis of rotation 7 of a processing device by

inserting the prism spacer 10 of a wedge action die between the blocking jig 6 and the rotating member which is not illustrated, or, It is carried out by attaching to the blocking jig 6, where eccentricity of the outside diameter center 2 of the machining lens 1 is carried out to the axis of rotation 7, as shown in drawing 12.

[0008]The inner surface 4b of the lens 4 by which eccentric machining was carried out processed [ \*\*\*\*\*\* ] is as a dashed line showing in drawing 11 and 12.

Eccentricity of the \*\*\*\*\* reference point 3 is carried out to the outside diameter center 2. The optical performance of the decentered lens which was obtained by eccentric machining in the case of the spherical lens whose both inner surface and outside surface are surfaces of a sphere is equal to the lens which has not carried out eccentricity.

[0009]On the other hand, as shown in <u>drawing 13</u>, the machining lens 11 of the conventional aspheric surface lens is the aspheric surface symmetrical with rotation where the outside surface 11a was processed beforehand.

The inner surface 11b is processed on a surface of a sphere or a toric side, and the lens before \*\*\*\*\*\* processing is obtained.

The outside surface 11a of the machining lens 11 is set up so that the symmetry axis of rotation inversion 12 of an aspheric surface may be in agreement with the outside diameter center 13. In order to restrict the number of molds and to hold down cost, the aspheric surface center and the outside diameter center had to be coincided.

[0010]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]However, the machining lens of the conventional outside aspheric surface which was mentioned above, Since it is designed so that good optical performance may be obtained when used with a layout which passes along the \*\*\*\*\* reference point whose symmetry axis of rotation inversion corresponds with an optical center, if it is used with a layout which carries out eccentric machining and in which a symmetry axis of rotation inversion carries out eccentricity from a \*\*\*\*\*\* reference point, optical performance will deteriorate remarkably. [0011]Namely, if the lens 14 before \*\*\*\*\* processing as carried out eccentric machining of the machining lens 11 of the conventional outside aspheric surface like the case of a spherical lens and shown in drawing 14 is obtained. In order that the \*\*\*\*\*\* reference point 15 which is in agreement with an optical center may carry out eccentricity to the symmetry axis of rotation inversion 12 passing through the outside diameter center 13, optical performance falls remarkably. Drawing 15 and drawing 16 are graphs which show the average refracting power error within 50 viewing angles of the outside aspheric surface lens whose \*\*\*\*\* reference point 11 corresponds with the axis of rotation 12, and astigmatism. On the other hand, drawing 17 and drawing 18 are the same graphs when the \*\*\*\*\* reference point 15 carries out eccentricity to the symmetry axis of rotation inversion 12 like drawing 14. When these graphs are compared, it turns out that generating of aberration is large when eccentric machining is carried out, and eccentric machining is impossible as a matter of fact.

[0012] Therefore, in order to cater to the above-mentioned request, without being unable to use an aspheric surface lens when the size of a frame is large, or carrying out eccentric machining conventionally, there is a problem that a machining lens with big outer diameter size must be prepared.

[0013] This invention is made in view of the problem of the conventional technology mentioned above, and is a thing.

The purpose is to provide an aspheric spectacle lens which can use a machining lens with small outer diameter size when size is large, and can keep optical performance good, and a processing method for the same.

## [0014]

[Means for Solving the Problem]Since an aspheric spectacle lens concerning this invention made

the above-mentioned purpose attain, it carried out eccentricity of the \*\*\*\*\* reference point to an outside diameter center. A \*\*\*\*\* reference point is a point coincided with a user's pupil posion at the time of attachment to a frame, and when there is no prism formula and there are an optical center and a prism formula, it is in agreement with a prism power metrics point.

[0015]According to the above-mentioned composition, by carrying out eccentricity of the \*\*\*\*\*\* reference point to an outside diameter center, when size of a frame is large, a machining lens with small outer diameter size can be used. It is desirable when an outside surface uses a machining lens of half-completion processed beforehand, and realizing shape of the above [ making an outside surface into a surface of a sphere, and carrying out aspheric surface processing of the inner surface according to a formula ].

[0016]An aspheric surface is made into a symmetry-of-revolution side when there is no cylindrical refractivity formula for astigmatism reform, and when there is a cylindrical refractivity formula, it is made into a plane symmetry side about two flat surfaces which intersect perpendicularly mutually, respectively. In the case of a symmetry-of-revolution side, in the case of a symmetry axis of rotation inversion and a plane symmetry side, an axis of symmetry shall say a nodal line of two flat surfaces. It is desirable when an aspheric surface has an axis of symmetry, and locating a \*\*\*\*\*\* reference point on an axis of symmetry maintains optical performance.

[0017]A processing method of an aspheric spectacle lens of this invention, It is the method of obtaining an aspheric spectacle lens in which an outside surface cut or ground an inner surface of a machining lens of half-completion processed beforehand with a numeric control machining device, and a \*\*\*\*\* reference point carried out eccentricity to an outside diameter center, In the state where an outside surface is not leaned to mechanical coordinates of a processing device, a machining lens is attached to a numeric control machining device, and is processed.

[0018]According to an above-mentioned method, since the processing person in charge should just attach a machining lens to a numeric control machining device like a case where a spectacle lens without the usual eccentricity is processed, he can prevent confusion at the processing spot. In using an engine-lathe type processing device, when it processes it, making it rotate to a circumference of an axis passing through an outside diameter center of a machining lens, running torque is stabilized and it is desirable. In order to attach an outside surface to a processing device in the state where there is no inclination, and to carry out eccentric machining, it is necessary to lean shape of an inner surface to mechanical coordinates. Then, it is desirable to include a stage which transforms shape of an inner surface specified on the basis of a \*\*\*\*\*\* reference point to mechanical coordinates, and creates numerical control data of a numeric control machining device. [0019]

[Embodiment of the Invention]Hereafter, the aspheric spectacle lens concerning this invention and the embodiment of the processing method are described. Drawing 1 and drawing 2 show the aspheric spectacle lens concerning a 1st embodiment, drawing 1 is a top view of the machining lens 1, and drawing 2 is a sectional view of the lens before \*\*\*\*\*\* processing after inner surface processing.

[0020] The aspheric spectacle lens of a 1st embodiment is an eccentric aspheric surface lens of surface-of-a-sphere refracting power-4.00 [Diopter] without a prism formula and a cylindrical refractivity formula. As for phi 70 [mm] and main thickness, the refractive indicees of a raw material are [ 1.67 and outer diameter / the surface of a sphere of the curvature radius 742.2 [mm] and the inner surface 18 after processing of 1.1 [mm] and the outside surface 17 ] symmetry-of-revolution aspheric surfaces. Here, let a x axis and a vertical axis be the y-axes for the horizontal axis which intersects perpendicularly mutually the symmetry axis of rotation inversion which is an axis of symmetry of the aspheric surface which specifies the inner surface 18 after processing in a field vertical to the z-axis in contact with the peak 21 of the z-axis and the inner surface 18. [0021]As shown in drawing 1, eccentricity of the \*\*\*\*\*\* reference point 19 is carried out to the outside diameter center 20, and it is located on the z-axis which is an axis of symmetry as shown in

drawing 2. The eccentricity to the outside diameter center 20 of the \*\*\*\*\* reference point 19 is 4.75 [mm] as 3.1 [mm] and a distance with 3.6 [mm] and the up side (y direction) at the nose side (x direction).

[0022] The inner surface 18 is an aspheric surface which sets R and curvature (1/R) to C, sets kappa and an aspheric surface coefficient to Aj for a constant of the cone, and is expressed with the following formulas in a paraxial curvature radius [ in / for the amount of sags from the x-y flat surface in the point of height h from the peak 21 / z and the peak 21 ].

The value of the paraxial curvature radius R in h=root( $x^2+y^2$ )  $_{z=C-h}^2/[1+root[1-(kappa+1)-C^2-h^2]]$ 

+sigma<sub>Aj-h</sub> a 1st embodiment and the constant of the cone kappa, and aspheric surface coefficient A j (this example j= 4, 6, 8, 10) is shown in the following table 1.
[0023]

[Table 1]

R 742.200[mm] kappa 0.000 A4-5.185x10<sup>-7</sup>A6 1.590x10<sup>-17</sup> 2.307x10<sup>-10</sup> A8 -8.384x10<sup>-14</sup> A10 [0024] The aspheric spectacle lens of a 1st embodiment prepares two or more kinds of machining lenses 1 of the half-completion which processed beforehand the outside surface which is a surface of a sphere, and is formed by choosing the machining lens 1 suitable for a formula from the inside, and cutting or grinding an inner surface with a numeric control machining device. When processing an inner surface, as shown in drawing 3, the machining lens 1 is attached to the blocking jig 24 of a numeric control machining device, and an inner surface is cut with working tools, such as a byte or an end mill, rotating the blocking jig 24.

[0025]Here, machine coordinate system X-Y-Z of a processing device which has the X-axis which intersects perpendicularly the axis of rotation of the blocking jig 24 mutually in the insinuating remark side 25 of the vertical blocking jig 24 to the Z-axis and this Z-axis, and a Y-axis is defined. The machining lens 1 is in the state where the outside surface 17 is not leaned to machine coordinate system X-Y-Z, and where the outside diameter center 20 is coincided with the Z-axis which is the axis of rotation, it is attached to the blocking jig 24.

[0026]Therefore, coordinate system x-y-z which specifies the inner surface 18 will incline to machine coordinate system X-Y-Z. And the shape of the inner surface 18 where it is expressed with coordinate system x-y-z can be expressed with machine coordinate system X-Y-Z by carrying out coordinate conversion expressed with the following formulas. The value of the coordinate transformation matrix of a 1st embodiment is shown in the following table 2. [0027]

ĪΕα	uation	17
լ⊏զ	uation	1]

C	 	 	
X  ID=000003			

# [0028]

[Table 2]

Tij j=1 j=2 j=3i=1 0.99999 -0.00002 0.00485i=2 0.00000 0.99999 0.00418i=3 -0.00485 -0.00418 0.99998deltaX 3.595deltaY 3.095deltaZ 5.238 [0029]On the occasion of actual processing, as shown in drawing 4, the numerical control of the processing device is carried out so that the center of the working tool 27 may be moved in the direction of a surface normal line in the point along the virtual surface 29 which consists of a group of the point 28 shifted by the radius of the edge of a blade of the working tool 27 from the point 26 on the inner surface 18 used as a processing target. Thereby, the inner surface 18 of desired aspherical surface shape can be obtained.

[0030]In changed machine coordinate system X-Y-Z, when the function showing the shape of the

inner surface 18 is set to Z(X, Y), each element of a surface normal line vector (Ex, Ey, Ez) is expressed with the following formulas.

When  $Ez=1/root[1+(**Z/**X)^2+(**Z/**Y)^2]$  Ex=- (\*\*Z/\*\*X) and EzEy=- (\*\*Z/\*\*Y), Ez, and the edge-of-a-blade radius of the working tool 27 are set to Rt, each element of the center coordinates (Xt, Yt, Zt) of a working tool is expressed with the following formulas.

xt=X+Rt-ExYt=Y+Rt-EyZt=Z+Rt-Ez[0031]As shown in drawing 3, in order to attach without leaning the machining lens 1 by the same mind to the blocking jig 24, mounting work is easy and it is suitable for automating a production line. Since running torque becomes fixed, a machining lens is stabilized as compared with the conventional eccentric machining, and a highly precise aspheric surface can be formed. With a numeric control machining device, it is usually used and imitates, after that, a mirror plane is made by polish, as shown to drawing 1 by the dashed line, \*\*\*\*\*\* processing is carried out according to the shape of a frame, and cutting or the inner surface 18 by which the grinding process was carried out serves as the lens 4 processed [ \*\*\*\*\*\*\*].

[0032] Drawing 5 and drawing 6 show the aspheric spectacle lens concerning a 2nd embodiment, drawing 5 is a top view of the machining lens 1, and drawing 6 is a sectional view of the lens before \*\*\*\*\*\* processing after inner surface processing.

[0033]The aspheric spectacle lens of a 2nd embodiment is an eccentric aspheric surface lens of surface—of—a—sphere refracting power+2.00 [Diopter], the cylindrical refractivity+2 [Diopter], and the astigmatism shaft orientations 90 [\*\*] without a prism formula. The refractive indicees of a raw material are [ phi 65 [mm] and the main thickness of 1.67 and an outer diameter ] two—dimensional polynomial aspheric surfaces where the surface of a sphere of the curvature radius 143.6 [mm] and the inner surface 31 after processing of 4.3 [mm] and the outside surface 30 are symmetrical with non rotation. In order to define the inner surface 31, coordinate system x—y—z which makes the peak 34 of the inner surface 31 the starting point like a 1st embodiment is defined. Since the inner surface 31 has a cylindrical refractivity formula, it is plane symmetry about two flat surfaces which intersect perpendicularly mutually. Then, the z—axis which is an axis of symmetry is defined as a nodal line of these two flat surfaces.

[0034]As shown in drawing 5, eccentricity of the \*\*\*\*\* reference point 32 is carried out to the outside diameter center 33, and it is located on the z-axis which is an axis of symmetry as shown in drawing 6. The eccentricity to the outside diameter center 33 of the \*\*\*\*\* reference point 32 is 3.0 [mm] at the nose side (x direction).

[0035] The amount z of sags from the x-y flat surface in the coordinate point (x, y) which makes the peak 34 the starting point is a non rotary symmetrical aspheric surface expressed with the following formulas by setting an aspheric surface coefficient to Bij, and the inner surface 31 is plane symmetry about a x-z flat surface and a y-z flat surface. The value of the aspheric surface coefficient B ij (this example i= 2, 4 and 6, 8:j=0, 2, 4, 6, 8) in a 2nd embodiment is shown in the following table 3.

[0036]

[Equation 2]	
× ID=000004	
!	

[0037] [Table 3]

Bij j=0 j=2 j=4 j=6. j=8i=0. 0.000 .  $-2.024 \times 10^{-03} - 2.007 \times 10^{-07} 8.898 \times 10^{-11} - 1.784 \times 10^{-14} i=2-5.257 \times 10^{-04} - 7.266 \times 10^{-07} 4.121 \times 10^{-10} - 1.011 \times 10^{-13} i=4-4.772 \times 10^{-14} - 5.351 \times 10^{-07} 5.556 \times 10^{-10} - 1.942 \times 10^{-13} i=6$   $2.357 \times 10^{-10} - 1.595 \times 10^{-13}$  i= 8[0038] The machining lens 1 of half-completion which processed beforehand an outside surface which is a surface of a sphere is attached to a blocking jig, and an

aspheric spectacle lens of a 2nd embodiment as well as a 1st embodiment is formed by cutting or grinding the inner surface 31 with a numeric control machining device. When machine coordinate system X-Y-Z is defined like an example of <u>drawing 3</u> by making the center of an insinuating remark side of a blocking jig into the starting point, Shape of the inner surface 31 of a 2nd embodiment expressed with coordinate system x-y-z which passes along the \*\*\*\*\* reference point 32 and touches an inner surface is expressed with machine coordinate system X-Y-Z by changing by the above-mentioned formula using a value of a coordinate transformation matrix shown in Table 4. [0039]

[Table 4]

Tij j=1 j=2 j=3i=1 0.99978 0.00000 0.02089i=2 0.00000 1.00000 0.00000i=3 -0.02089 0.00000 0.99978deltaX 2.910deltaY 0.000deltaZ 11.362 [0040]On the occasion of actual processing, the numerical control of the processing device is carried out so that the center of a working tool may be moved similarly in a 1st embodiment along the virtual surface which the edge of a blade of the working tool shifted by the radius from the inner surface 31 used as a processing target. [0041]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained above, according to this invention, the aspheric spectacle lens in which optical performance does not deteriorate can be provided also by eccentric machining. Therefore, it is sufficient, if the machining lens of a comparatively small path is prepared when the size of a frame is large. Since only spherical surface working is sufficient for the machining lens beforehand prepared by considering it as the surface of a sphere beforehand processed in the outside surface, and the aspheric surface which processes an inner surface according to a formula, manufacture of a machining lens and management are easy for it.

[0042]If it is made to attach without leaning an outside surface to the mechanical coordinates of a processing device in the case of processing, A blocking jig is leaned using a prism spacer, or there is no necessity for eccentric blocking, blocking becomes easy, as for processing, it is stabilized, an accurate aspheric surface is acquired, and it becomes easy to carry out automation of a production line.

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### **DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The top view of the machining lens of a 1st embodiment.

[Drawing 2] The sectional view of the lens before \*\*\*\*\*\* processing after inner surface processing of a 1st embodiment.

[Drawing 3] The sectional view of the lens before \*\*\*\*\* processing of a 1st embodiment attached to the blocking jig.

[Drawing 4] The explanatory view showing the locus of a working tool to the processed surface of a 1st embodiment.

[Drawing 5]The top view of the machining lens of a 2nd embodiment.

[Drawing 6] The sectional view of the lens before \*\*\*\*\* processing of a 2nd embodiment.

[Drawing 7] The top view of the conventional machining lens whose \*\*\*\*\* reference point corresponds with an outside diameter center.

[Drawing 8] The top view showing the state where \*\*\*\*\* processing of the lens before \*\*\*\*\*\* processing of drawing 7 was carried out.

[Drawing 9] The top view in which the lens processed [ \*\*\*\*\*\* ] shows the example which projects from the periphery of a machining lens.

[Drawing 10]The top view of the conventional spectacle lens which carried out eccentric machining.

[Drawing 11] The explanatory view showing the example of attachment to the blocking jig of the machining lens which used the prism spacer:

[Drawing 12] The explanatory view showing the example which carried out eccentricity of the machining lens and attached it to the blocking jig.

[Drawing 13] The sectional view showing the machining lens of the conventional aspheric surface lens.

[Drawing 14] The sectional view at the time of carrying out eccentric machining of the aspheric surface lens of drawing 13 by the method shown by the same drawing 11 or drawing 12 as a spherical lens.

[Drawing 15] The average refracting power error \*\*\*\* graph of the outside aspheric surface lens whose \*\*\*\*\* reference point corresponds with the axis of rotation.

[Drawing 16] The graph which shows the astigmatism of the outside aspheric surface lens whose \*\*\*\*\* reference point corresponds with the axis of rotation.

[Drawing 17] The average refracting power error \*\*\*\* graph of the outside aspheric surface lens in which the \*\*\*\*\* reference point carried out eccentricity to the axis of rotation.

[Drawing 18] The graph which shows the astigmatism of the outside aspheric surface lens in which the \*\*\*\*\* reference point carried out eccentricity to the axis of rotation.

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Machining lens
- 4 The lens processed [ \*\*\*\*\*\* ]

17 and 30 Outside surface

18 and 31 Inner surface

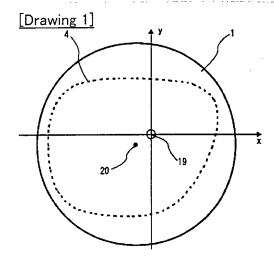
19 and 32 Frame ON \*\*\*\*\*\*

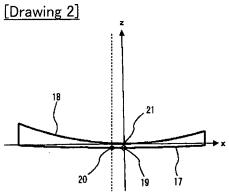
20 and 33 Outside diameter center

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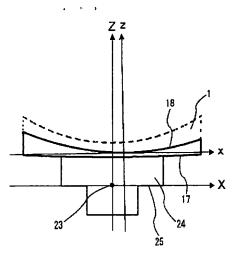
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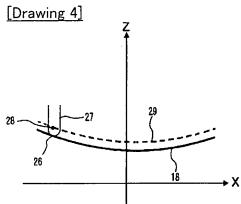
# **DRAWINGS**

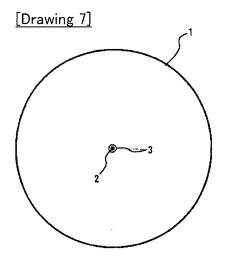




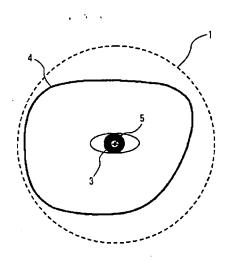
[Drawing 3]



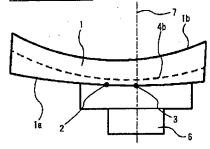


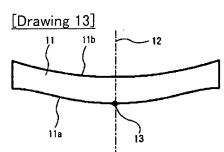


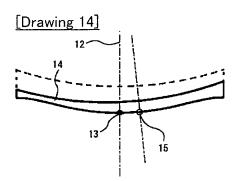
[Drawing 8]



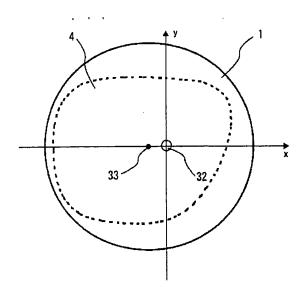
[Drawing 12]

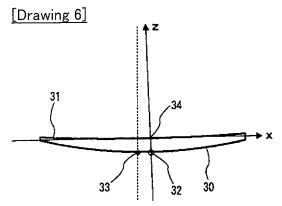


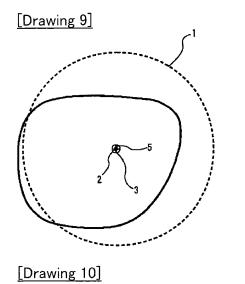


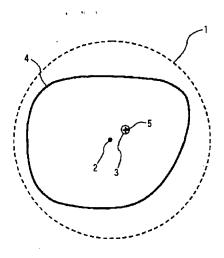


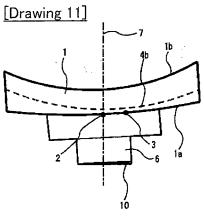
[Drawing 5]

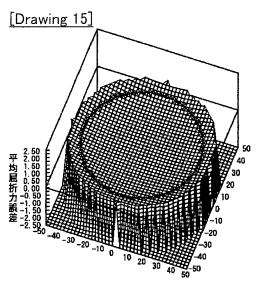




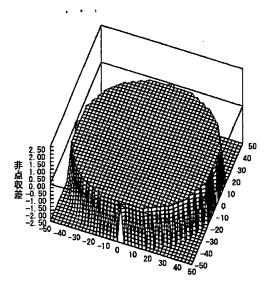


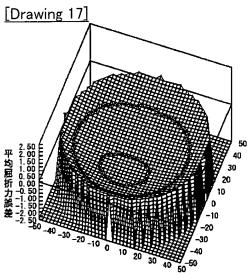


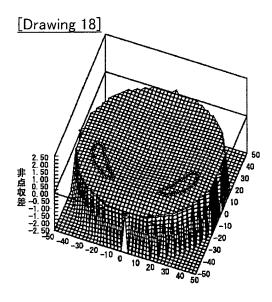




[Drawing 16]







[Translation done.]

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## CORRECTION OR AMENDMENT

[Kind of official gazette]Printing of amendment by regulation of Patent Law Article 17 of 2 [Section Type] The 2nd Type of the part VI gate [Publication date]Heisei 19(2007) November 8 (2007.11.8)

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[Application number]Application for patent 2000-317238 (P2000-317238)
[International Patent Classification]

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B24B 9/14 (2006.01)

G02C 13/00 (2006.01

[FI]

G02C 7/02

B24B 9/14 B

B24B 9/14 E

G02C 13/00

[Written Amendment]

[Filing date]Heisei 19(2007) September 21 (2007.9.21)

[Amendment 1]

[Document to be Amended]Description

[Item(s) to be Amended]0009

[Method of Amendment] Change

[The contents of amendment]

[0009]

On the other hand, as shown in drawing 13, the machining lens 11 of the conventional aspheric surface lens is the aspheric surface symmetrical with rotation where the outside surface 11a was processed beforehand.

The inner surface 11b is processed on a surface of a sphere or a toric side, and the lens before \*\*\*\*\*\* processing is obtained.

The outside surface 11a of the machining lens 11 is set up so that the symmetry axis of rotation inversion 12 of an aspheric surface may pass along the outside diameter center 13. In order to restrict the number of molds and to hold down cost, the aspheric surface center and the outside

diameter center had to be coincided.
[Amendment 2]
[Document to be Amended]Description
[Item(s) to be Amended]0027
[Method of Amendment]Change
[The contents of amendment]
[0027]
[Equation 1]

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} T_{11} & T_{12} & T_{13} \\ T_{21} & T_{22} & T_{23} \\ T_{31} & T_{32} & T_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \Delta X \\ \Delta Y \\ \Delta Z \end{bmatrix}$$